

THE RIO NEWS.

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Uncalled capital .. £ 2,400,751

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

4, Travessa do Conselheiro Saraiva.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.

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Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6 a.m.; returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 p.m.
Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambú and Lambari:

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway in destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.:

Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6.15 a.m. Connects with all the branch lines along the main line (Minas Geras) of that railway.

Petropolis:

Barra leaves the Praia at 4 p.m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Maná. Passenger train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 7 a.m. and 5.15 p.m. on all land route (passengers should take the suburban trains at the Central Railway station at 6.25 a.m. and 4.40 p.m. to connect with Petropolis train.)
Returning from Petropolis, the "Barra" train leaves at 7.30 a.m., except Sundays and holidays, and the "All Land" train leaves at 6 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.
On Sundays and holidays the Barra leaves the Praia at 7 a.m., and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p.m. giving excursions about six hours in Petropolis.

Nova Friburgo:

Barra leaves the Praia das Marinhas at 6 a.m. daily and at 3 p.m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at São Paulo de Marilys. Returning, trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2.15 p.m. daily, and at 6 a.m. on Mondays.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave 51 Rua Coque Velho (Laranjeiras) at 8 and 11 a.m. and 2 and 5.30 p.m., returning leave the summit at 7.30 a.m. and 1.45 and 7 p.m.
On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.30, 8, 9.30 and 11 a.m., 12.30, 2, 3.30, 5.15 and 8 p.m.; descending 8.35, 10.05, 11.35 a.m., 1.05, 2.35, 4.05, 6.7 and 9 p.m. Each train gives the excursionists half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDWARD C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 56, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM C. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday of the month and at 9 a.m. on 2nd and 4th Sundays. Evening service, 8 p.m. on 2nd and 4th Sundays. Baptisms after morning service or at other times by arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A., British Chaplain.

181, Rua das Laranjeiras.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 p.m. in English at 11 a.m. on 2nd and 4th Sundays. Bible class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 p.m. on 2nd and 4th Sundays. Gospel preaching, at 6.45 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English service at 12 p.m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7.30 p.m. Portuguese services at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays, 2 p.m. Wednesdays, 4 p.m. Thursdays and 10 p.m. Fridays. DR. CAMARGO, Pastor. Sunday School at 11 a.m. at Faculdade Catete, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev. FRANK WIEDERHEIMER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays and at 7 p.m. Thursdays. JAMES H. RODGERS, Pastor. Residence: Rua Pinacera, Imperial 33.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de São Paulo No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. and every Wednesday at 7 p.m. W. B. BAGBY, Pastor. Caixa 529.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIO DE JANEIRO.—Rua da Ana Nery, Estação do Rio de Janeiro. Services in English at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesdays 7 p.m. FRANKLIN H. NASHIMMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

Professional Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eilenlohr, German Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portuguese should apply to PROF. L. MACCHART, N. 1, Travessa de São Francisco.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d'Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua "Cruz de Sant'Anna" No. 71.—On sale the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—Rua da Saúde, 1st floor; W. L. LOMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., of all left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 68, Rua da Assembleia, 1st floor. Rooms open from 6.30 a.m. to 10 p.m. Secretary's office hours: from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Antonio V. de Andrade, President; Myrie A. Clark, General Secretary; R. W. Sloan, Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Bolivian custom-house agency in Antofagasta received last year the sum of Bs. 1,275,373.67.

—The income and expenditure of the Chilean state railways in December were respectively 1,062,862.84 and 947,253.60.

—The *Chilian Times* says that the Santa Ana mine at Illigera is a bonanza. The lode is four metres in width, and the daily output is 100 quintals of ore of 20 to 25 per cent.

—Another revolution is brewing in Ecuador, and a Buenos telegram of the 23rd says that arms and ammunition have been shipped to the revolutionists. The clericals seem to be instigating the insurrection.

—Recent reports from Chile inform us that the British barque *Chilcebank* had arrived at Tocopilla from Calcutta with a dirty bill of health. The Chilean authorities have placed the barque in quarantine, although she has been on the high seas for four months, and has none of her crew on the sick list. The Chileans are afraid of the Black Plague that is raging in India. —*Times*, Buenos Aires, Feb. 14.

—The custom-house frauds continue to occupy a considerable share of public attention. The investigation continues with closed doors, and several of the arrested persons are not permitted to hold communication with the outside world. The books of persons suspected of being implicated in the frauds are undergoing examination, and an inventory of the packages in the custom-house is being taken. Up to the present, the frauds discovered amount to 300,000 dols. —*Chilian Times*, Feb. 17.

—According to a Valparaiso telegram of the 24th ult., *El Mercurio* says that of the 80 millions dols. appropriated in the budget now under discussion, 39 millions are assigned to army and navy expenditures, which only serve to ruin the country. It is full time that this question should be intelligently discussed. These military expenditures are not only unnecessary, but they are actually ruinous to the country making them. They are perilous to all free, civil government, and destructive to all sound national credit.

—Owing to political tactics the estimates have not been passed, and the consequence is that the public employees have not been paid any salary since the beginning of the year. A few days ago President Errazuriz procured, on his own personal security, the sum of 140,000 dollars to pay the Santiago police. On Sunday afternoon an open air meeting took place in Santiago to protest against the delay in passing the estimates. A large force of police was on the ground, but everything passed off very quietly. —*Chilian Times*, Feb. 17.

—The nominations of candidates for seats in congress and in the municipalities are taking place all over the republic, and political meetings and harangues are the order of the day. The elections, which are general, take place on the 7th proximo, and they promise to be hotly contested, although, at this moment, there is but one solid and united party—the conservative—ready for the fray. All the other parties are divided and split up into factions, and it would not be surprising if, owing to this circumstance, the conservative party should succeed in capturing more seats than at the last general elections. —*Chilian Times*, Feb. 17.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—There were 16,259 immigrant arrivals at Buenos Aires during the month of January.

—There were 4,179 beef cattle and 100 mules exported from Argentina to Brazil during the month of January.

—The total imports into England of wet hides from Argentina and Uruguay in 1896 amounted to 40,680 cwt., as against 45,160 cwt. in 1895, and 61,660 cwt. in 1894. The value of the 1896 imports was £99,261.

—Forty-eight hours observation are now enforced at the River by the official partners of the lunnetto sharks. And this notwithstanding the reports of the Argentine consul that the sanitary state at Rio and Santos is good.

—It has been discovered that the suspected cases on the steamer *Haddon* at Buenos Aires, were not yellow fever at all. When will the principle of pecuniary responsibility be established in these cases of unwarranted arrest?

—Here are some tobacco figures from 1896: During the first six months 68,869,501 packages of household cigarettes, and 15,881 of imported weed were smoked. Cigars were smoked to the amount of 78,967,742 kilos, and 1,753 tons of loose tobacco were consumed in one way or another. —*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.

—The correspondent of the *Financial News* says dogmatically that Berti, the President of Uruguay, is good man. This looks bad. It shows that the correspondent of the *Financial News* is not fit for his post. He gives himself away by making such ridiculous statements: and the most charitable thing to suppose about him is not that he has been "spurred," but that he does not know his business. To us it has always been a service of great amusement to observe the oracular proceedings of London specialists on here. They take themselves so seriously that ordinary journalists can only stand aside and leave them to their fate; and as they have come to teach and not to learn, their wise sayings are generally looked upon by the old hands as the best jokes of the season. —*Southern Cross*.

—The *Review* of Buenos Aires has published an excellent chart of the business done in Argentina during the past year. The chart covers railway receipts, the gold movement, exports of national products, revenue and expenditure, etc.

—The Uruguayan finance minister tells the special correspondent of the *Financial News* that the service of the next coupon is fully secured, and he tells the President of the republic that unless the greatest economy is studied the country will be hopelessly bankrupt. We presume it is due to the plethora of money in Montevideo that Dr. Brian, the head of the municipality, has obtained the council's permission to issue bonds in which to pay the municipal employees. At least the finance minister would have special correspondents believe that there is a plethora of money, whilst the general public are fully aware that treasury notes and municipal bonds for payment of salaries are now at a heavy discount, and are but the forerunners of a paper currency. The man who gauges the situation in five weeks fails to grasp the situation, being blinded by his own ignorance. —*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—Mr. Phelon, well-known here in Buenos Aires, and a respected American citizen, has met with unjust and arbitrary treatment from the authorities of the province of Mendoza. Mr. Phelon took up some plants imported from the states by order of several important personages in Mendoza. When the plants arrived the Mendocinos refused to pay, and as the minister of government was in the plot the plants were burned. The reason given for this proceeding is that the Mendocino authorities wished to protect the province from the dreaded insect the phylloxera. When Mr. Phelon protested against this he was arrested. The authorities subsequently offered to release him on condition that he would not visit his protest. In order to obtain his liberty Mr. Phelon did so, but with the virtual revocation of making an appeal to the American minister here. He has since made his appeal, and Minister Buchanan has taken steps to investigate the matter. —*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.

—Talking of the locusts reminds me that we are all very proud here of our neighbor Major James, of Caracora, for we know that he is the real author of the scheme for combating the locusts which has been adopted by the committee named the other day in Buenos Aires. The fact that his name was not mentioned at first did not surprise us, for it is not the first time we have seen his theories turned into facts in the same way. The Major himself doesn't bother. He comes in here every Saturday and does his business, and passes an hour at Curry's book store, and another hour at the Club, and during these visits he will talk to anybody who comes along. He will give ideas upon whatever topic comes up in conversation and think no more about it. A few days afterwards you will see scraps of his conversation in print and pinned off upon the public as the discoveries of the particular plagiarist who happened to remember them. But the Major don't mind. He attends to his errand and his reading, and leaves all the business who are fond of publicity and that kind of thing to go their ways. —Rosario correspondence of *The South American Cross*.

THE ACONCAGUA EXPEDITION.

Mr. Fitzgerald's expedition to the Aconcagua has been successful. At the height of 4,000 metres the expedition found its chief base of operations, and Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Zurbriegen, started on the eventual climb.

El Debate, of Mendoza, sent a man to interview the guide, and the following are a few particulars given by that adventurous personage regarding the ascent:

At the height of 22,000 feet Mr. Fitzgerald became exhausted, while the height of the highest peak is estimated to be 23,150 feet. In his first ascent, Zurbriegen ascended a peak which he had supposed to be the highest, but seeing near it another more elevated he resolved to ascend the latter on the following day, but as Mr. Fitzgerald was not in a condition to accompany him, he resolved to find a path to within 200 feet of the top, so that Mr. Fitzgerald might afterwards ascend. On his return to the camp, however, he heard that an expedition had started from the Chilean side to ascend the mountain, and therefore it was arranged between him and Mr. Fitzgerald that he should make a third ascent alone.

During the third ascent Zurbriegen was caught in a heavy snow storm which lasted for three hours, but he persevered and reached the highest point of the mountain and there raised a heap of stones, in the interior of which he placed Mr. Fitzgerald's alpenstock with the name of the latter engraved on the steel part and his own cut in the wooden handle. He also placed in the mound a hat containing Mr. Fitzgerald's card with the date of the ascent marked thereon.

On a rock at the height of 20,500 feet, Zurbriegen perceived some stones arranged in the form of a pyramid and found inside a tin case containing a card of the Argentine Professor Casfeld, who left it there in 1884, being unable to continue the ascent on that day. A telegram was sent to Professor Casfeld informing him of the discovery of the card.

The ascent from the south side was found to be impossible, and in fact, the entire journey was beset with difficulties. A Chilean expedition started on the same time as Mr. Fitzgerald with the purpose of getting to the top before the authorly foreigner, but at the alt.itude of 6,500 metres their strength and patriotism gave way, so they went back home. —*Southern Cross*.

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

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It is a curious fact that men are very commonly led, especially in politics and religion, to substitute the symbol for the substance or reality. The image becomes the object of worship instead of that which it symbolizes. In politics this is noticeable in the sentimental attachment to the national flag, to the inviolability of national territory and to the sacred character of the national constitution. It is very largely a theatrical sentiment at the outset, but in time it becomes a fixed belief, as vague and indefinable as the popular idea of patriotism. The sentiment, however, is only too often false and hypocritical in every particular. A flag is simply a piece of cloth showing certain combinations of colors. It has no inherent virtue; it simply represents the nationality behind it. If a foolish, infuriated mob tears it in pieces, or trails it in the mud, the nation it represents is no more injured than had it been torn by a dog, or burned in a fire. So, too, with respect to national territory. One nation claims the ownership of a barren island, or a piece of desert land, and a neighbor likewise claims and occupies it. The value of the territory should determine the character of the dispute, but in many cases an outcry is raised over the purely imaginary idea of the sacredness and inviolability of national territory. Such a dispute is essentially absurd, for a barren unoccupied rock adds nothing to the strength and wealth of a nation, while an undefined boundary always implies doubtful ownership of adjacent territory. There is absolutely nothing sacred and inviolate about it, nor can there be. And as for a constitution, or a decree, or a law, it is worthy of respect not for its name or declared object, but for what it accomplishes. The Magna Charta curtailed the despotic authority of the king and increased the liberties and privileges of his subjects; the constitution of the United States declared certain principles of personal liberty and self-government; and both are good only for what they have accomplished. Other constitutions have enunciated principles of liberty even more clearly than that of the United States, but as those principles have never been put into practice we are in no sense required to reverence their false pretensions. Here in Brazil, almost every principle of justice, liberty and self-government have been ignored by the government. Its constitution has ample safeguards for the citizen, but they are ignored, or disregarded. Why then should we call it sacred, and make its anniversary a national holiday? Would it not be better to make that day one of repentance and sacrifice? When the government obeys the constitution and when the people respect it enough to observe its requirements and to compel their servants to observe them, then the anniversary of the day of its adoption will in reality be a national holiday, for it will mark an advance in self-government of which the country has no true conception at the present moment.

It should not be forgotten that reciprocity in trade implies advantages to both parties to the agreement. The object of the American manufacturer is purely one-sided. He seeks by means of high duties to shut out all foreign competition in his home market, and he now wants by means of reciprocity to secure special privileges in foreign markets. Setting one side the antagonism between his theories of protection and the development of foreign trade, which he meets by selling to the foreign consumer much cheaper than in the home market, we desire to call his attention to one phase in the proposed transaction which he is apparently overlooking. And to the other party it is a very important phase, for it involves his own part of the reciprocal advantage. The American will of course consult his own special interests and secure all the advantages he can, as he has a perfect right to do, but he should remember that the foreigner will unquestionably do the same thing. To secure advantages, therefore, he must grant concessions. What then is he prepared to do? Let us consider the transaction with Argentina, a purely pastoral and agricultural country. The products of that country at present are chiefly wheat, flour, wool, hides, frozen meat, beef cattle, luscious, hay, dairy products, etc. It is for the interests of Argentina to secure markets for these products. Hides have been for some time admitted free into the United States, and many other products are so largely grown in that country that their exportation thither would be like sending coals to Newcastle. The one important product which the United States can take is wool, but the American proposes to impose protective duties on the article for the benefit of the home producer. Where then is Argentina to derive any advantage from reciprocity? Then take Brazil. This country produces coffee, sugar, rubber, tobacco, cotton, cabinet woods, nuts, fruits, hides in limited quantities, etc. Coffee, rubber and hides are already on the American's free list, tobacco and cotton have no market in the United States, and it is proposed to increase the duties on sugar. The American will not impose a duty on coffee and rubber, which he might reasonably do, because such a tax would yield so large a revenue that the necessity of high duties on other articles would disappear. This would weaken his argument in favor of protection. Where, then, are we to find any grounds for reciprocity? The Brazilian has all he wants without the asking, except in the matter of sugar, and he claims that concessions in the interest of sugar will be of no advantage to him as long as the United States grants the same advantage to other sugar-producing countries. He wants exactly the same advantage in the American market for his sugar that the American wants in this market for his manufactures. He says he understood that in the 1891 treaty he was to have that advantage, but he was deceived and will not again fall into the same trap. And so on through the whole list. Every country will have a special advantage to secure, and will try to make it exclusive just as the American is doing. And the American will seek on his side to make his concessions general and only on articles which do not compete with the home producer. To the casual observer, the purposes sought on both sides are largely irreconcilable and impracticable.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

A private letter from Entre Rios says that the quantity of this year's crop, in wheat at least, may be gathered from the fact that the work of the threshing machines is already over. In other years the threshing has scarcely begun at this time and the work done in one week usually took 8 or 10 weeks other years. According to these data we may infer that nine tenths of the crop were lost this year since it is certain that more had been sown than in other seasons. The quality also seems to be very bad as the mowing (trapping?) was done in haste and before the time on account of the new invasions of locusts that threatened the province. Between small quantity and bad quality it is evident that the loss of the farmers must be enormous.—Times, Buenos Aires, Feb. 13.

—The locusts are now invading the Argentine province of Mendoza.
—Telegrams from Montevideo of the 27th ult. announce a general movement among the anti-locusts on the Rio Grande border, and imply that the long expected invasion has arrived. One skirmish was reported, in which, as a matter of course, the government troops were victorious, although their commander, Lieut. Acosta, was gravely wounded. It is affirmed that the Rio Grande "cañillistas" have been assisting the revolutionists.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The governor of Pará, in conformity with the plan he has adopted, celebrated the 24th of February by issuing free tickets to the theatre.

—The number of assassinations reported from Rio Grande do Sul is becoming alarmingly large. In fact, no protection for either life or property in that wretched state?

—A telegram of the 26th ult. from Curitiba says that at Cnoimhus on the Rio Negro in Paraná a monk, who is preaching in favor of the restoration of the monarchy, has made 400 proselytes.

—It is said that the 200 soldiers of the 26th battalion of infantry, who had been sent to cut off Concheiro's communications with Sergipe, have not been able to reach Geremundo in consequence of the rise of the river Viso-barris.

—Although proverbs are the wisdom of the people, we think that the result of Col. Silva Telles' mission to Araraquara justifies us in doubting the efficacy of the proverb, recommended by a well-known proverb, of setting a colored man to catch a colored.

—On the 28th ult. the police in São Paulo dispersed a meeting held on Largo do Rosário for the purpose of protesting against the failure of the authorities to take the proper steps for bringing to justice the Araraquara lynchings. In the crowd there were heard cries of "Death to the police, Death to the Araraquara criminals and long live the monarchy."

—In the absence of the district judge of Araraquara his judicial duties devolve upon the justice of peace. The latter, however, will have nothing to do with the lynching case, and it is said that the judge of the neighboring district of Boa Esperança has been asked to act in the matter.

—The *Diário Popular* of São Paulo of the 22nd ult. says that the appearance of it is desolate to an extreme, because of the epidemic of yellow fever raging there. Many business houses have closed their doors, the great school has been closed, and many people have closed their houses and left the town.

—It appears that Col. Valério's legislature in Sergipe has divided into two hostile factions, one under the lead of Padre Dantas and the other under that of Capt. Mesas, Valério's brother. This produced a deadlock in the organization of the house, but at the end of eight days Padre Dantas cut the Gordian knot by voting for himself. He was thus elected president of the chamber by a vote of 10 to 9.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias*, in its issue of last Thursday, says that, according to information which it has obtained from private sources, the indignation and discontent produced throughout the whole state of São Paulo by the failure of the authorities to take the steps required by law for securing the punishment of the Araraquara lynchings, are becoming more and more formidable. It predicts the most disastrous consequences if the authorities continue to delay their present apparent desire to punish the culprits.

—The district judge of Araraquara has tendered his resignation. It is impossible, he says, to punish the lynchings, who, by the terror which their crime has inspired and by the influence and power of which they dispose, can set law and justice at defiance. Under these circumstances he cannot conscientiously continue to occupy a seat on the São Paulo bench. It is stated that Campos Salles has expressed dissatisfaction at the conduct of the judge and has desired him to withdraw his resignation, or modify the language in which it is tendered.

—The following is related in regard to Col. Silva Telles' visit to Dr. Theodoro de Carvalho's plantation near Araraquara:—When it became known that the district judge intended to issue a warrant for Theodoro's arrest, he received a communication from the secretary of the state saying that Theodoro, being a colonel, could be arrested only by an officer of equal or higher rank. Accordingly Col. Silva Telles was sent to make the arrest. He was accompanied on the train by two state deputies, Theodoro's friends. These left the train at the station of Fortaleza and went in a trolley to Theodoro's plantation, while Silva Telles proceeded to Araraquara, where he had a conversation with Theodoro's lawyers. When the judge handed him the warrant for the arrest, made in the usual legal form, he declined to accept it and required the judge to give him a simple letter authorizing Theodoro's arrest. He went to the plantation alone, not allowing a constable of the court to accompany him, and afterwards returned saying that he had not found Theodoro, although it was generally believed that the latter was on his plantation at the time. After Silva Telles returned to São Paulo, Theodoro's relations, including the two state deputies, held a meeting and passed resolutions endorsing Theodoro and promising him their support. Add to this the repression of popular manifestations and we have an accurate gauge of the position which Campos Salles and his subordinates are taking in the matter.

—On the 24th ult. the troops under the command of Moreira Cesar reached Cumbre.
—The S. Paulo government has accepted the resignation of Dr. Pontes, district judge of Araraquara.

—Three men, accused of having assisted in the work of sending arms from Minas Geraes to Bahia have been arrested at Sete Lagoas.
—Several of the supreme court judges in S. Paulo are reported to be tendering their resignations on account of the Araraquara scandal.

—Cases of yellow fever continue to appear at Jahu, São Paulo. One was found dead a few days ago, having been abandoned and left to die alone.

—Campos Salles has at last found a judge willing to serve at Araraquara. Judge Hyson Christiani has asked to be transferred to that district from S. José do Rio Preto.

—The yellow fever hospital at Pirassununga, São Paulo, had 17 patients under treatment on the 14th ult. During the week 18 more were received, 6 died, and 16 were discharged, leaving 13 under treatment on the 24th.

—The over-confident plans of Col. Moreira Cesar are still unrealized. He was to have defeated the fanatics at Canudos, Bahia, on the 24th, in commemoration of the adoption of a constitution which guarantees religious liberty, but he failed to do it. Up to the present we are without any news from him.

—A telegram from Bahia on the 27th ult. says that a spy sent to Canudos has just returned. He reports that the fanatics are being drilled by deserters from the army, and that they have some Mauser, Muser and Comblin rifles, and great stores of ammunition abandoned by the Federal expedition. They are also well informed of Moreira Cesar's movements.

—According to an exchange, of the 37 deputies recently elected in the state of Minas Geraes 13 are lay men, 10 physicians, 3 civil engineers, 3 planters, 2 capitalists, 2 merchants, 2 teachers, and 1 *legislação positivando e legisladora militar*—whatever that may be. All but 8 are members of the *constitucional* *Ministro* party which we understand to be something between a *republicano federal* party of Boss Glycerio.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Valério Antonio Alvares writes from Encarnação to Gen. Tavares giving an account of the existing outrage committed in that district, in which, he says, as in other parts of Rio Grande, the provisions of the treaty of Aug. 23, 1895, are treated with contempt. He mentions over twenty cases of murder of which federalists have been victims, besides many cases of robbery.

In the vicinity of S. Borja bandits continue to rob, murder and commit other depredations. They are also infesting other districts.

The friends of Col. Carlos Telles are endeavoring to promote his election to the office of governor of the state.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—There were 1,173 locomotives built in the United States last year, against 1,101 in 1895. Of this total 300 were for export.

—The London *Transport* of the 13th ult. publishes an editorial article on the lease of the Brazilian railways, in which the short time given for bond is condemned.

—It was stated on Sunday that the January payments for account of the Central railway have not yet been made because of some delay in the tribunal of accounts. If that tribunal is not able to do its work promptly, then it would be well to let the railway administration pay its own accounts.

—On November 10th 23 bags of coffee were shipped at the station of Tucantins on the Leopoldina railway, but up to the 27th ult. they had not arrived at this port. This not only speaks unfavorably of the management of that line, but in our opinion the company should be held responsible for the prejudice which the shipper has sustained in the matter. Strict legal responsibility for all such abuses will very soon put an end to them.

—Complaints are made by planters along the Mogiana line of the regulation imposing storage charges on freight not withdrawn within 24 hours from the time of its arrival. They say that they receive notice only by mail and some days after the arrival of the merchandise. The rule is a good one, and the planter can meet it by having an agent at the station. The company ought to make the period longer, but it will be wiser to make distinctions. The planter expects too many of them already.

—On the 26th ult. the *Paz* says:—"The representative on the English syndicate organized in London to lease the railway, have returned from the interior. They are greatly astonished over the *obstinate* *Paralelo* of the solicitor the line, the construction of the stations and the good way of preservation of the rolling stock. They find that the conservation of the trunk line (*linha do centro*) and the Santa Cruz branch is bad. We know that the *linha* (*informação*) which they will send to the syndicate of which they are representatives, are highly flattering." It is to be feared that the *Paz* is trying to injure the country. As the *linha do centro* is the trunk line, running from this city to Sete Lagoas, Minas Geraes, a distance of 651 kilometers, and the Santa Cruz branch is 31 kilometers long, we have before us the statement that 715 kilometers, out of a total extension of 1,215 kilometers, are in a bad state of conservation. Besides, that statement about the good state of the rolling stock gives the *Paz* away.

—It is stated that the government intends to appoint a commission to examine the books of its railways. It will of course be a commission of engineers who understand book-keeping quite as thoroughly as they understand medicine. An expert informed us the other day that it is absolutely impossible to make anything out of their accounts, for gold and paper are added together without reductions.

COFFEE NOTES

—The Diuibula Coffee Co. has come to the front very much of late years, after a long period of depression. It paid 16 per cent, last year, and also wiped off a good deal of debt, so that the prospects for shareholders this year are very good. That these satisfactory results are largely due to the exertions of the superintendent, Mr. J. L. A. Dick-Lauder, is well-known, for a better managed estate or a more fully-equipped factory do not exist in the island.—*Times of Ceylon*, Dec. 19.

—We cannot say how long the contestants in the coffee-sugar war will be able to stand the expense, but the grocers and the consumers would be well content if it were not settled for years. In the meantime they are getting certain brands of roasted coffee very cheap, with a prospect of cheaper sugar in the early future, and it is quite probable that, however the fight may end, the practice of packing sugar in small bags will receive a considerable impetus.—*New York Merchants' Review*, Jan. 22.

—The São Paulo *Diário Popular* of the 23rd ult. says:—"The interior newspapers say that the proprietors of a great number of plantations are disposed to sell them for lack of funds to work them. They affirm that about two hundred coffee plantations, in a prosperous condition and in good municipalities, would be sold should there appear buyers. A large number of planters had counted upon assistance from the government, but it had not acted; the banks are not effecting transactions—hence the crisis."

LOCAL NOTES

—The disabled Pacific str. *Pobasi* arrived here on the evening of the 26th ult.

—Why do English writers continue to say "the Brazils," "the Argentine," and other oddities of that description?

—A telegram announces that the steamer *Minas* left Genoa on the 17th ult. with 1,500 emigrants for Santos.

—The cruiser *Benjamin Constant* returned to this port on the 23d, having made the voyage from Bahia under sail in nine days.

—The splendor of the reception at Friberg palace on last Wednesday was very much impaired by the obstinacy of Manoel the janitor.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* says that flogging, although prohibited by law, continues to be practised in the police brigade of this city.

—Manoel Victorino was cruelly disappointed by his janitor, but his coachman and footmen were gaily enough to satisfy the most fastidious taste.

—Some days ago it was reported that the police had received information of an intended attack on the navy-yard and on the former museum building at which arms and ammunition are stored.

—It is stated that there were issued between 200 and 300 invitations to the presidential reception on the 24th ult. In many instances, we are informed, invitations were issued with the space for the names left unfilled.

—It is possible that Manoel Victorino may increase his popularity with his retentions; but we believe we prefer the system of the governor of Pará, who, instead of inviting you to a reception, gives you a free ticket to a theatre.

—Shocking! A telegram to São Paulo says that all the bottles of perfume placed in the ladies dressing-room at the Cattete palace on the evening of the 23th, had disappeared! But, surely, the ladies—oh, dear! dear!—it's really too dreadful!

—A report is in circulation of a quarrel, nearly resulting in a fight, at the reception at Friberg palace on Wednesday, between officers of the navy on one side and officers of the army on the other. We have not been able to learn whether the report is true or not. Such a report was telegraphed to S. Paulo.

—A telegram from Paris on the 26th ult. brought the sad news of the death of Carlos Alberto Morsing, one of the best known civil engineers of this country. Mr. Morsing was the son of the first consul sent to this capital by the government of Sweden and Norway, and received his engineering education in the United States. In Brazil he was connected with several of the most important railways of the country, beginning with the D. Pedro II, and enjoyed the reputation of being an exceptionally able engineer and administrator.

—Among the passengers passing through on the *Magdalena* on Wednesday last was Mr. Hervey, the specialist of the *Financial News* whose hasty deliberations in regard to the financial and political situation in this part of the world have aroused so much bantering criticism lately. We may presume that after taking a bird's-eye view of the Gambia shore line and the Organ mountains, Mr. Hervey telegraphed home on Wednesday that Manoel Victorino's retrenchment policy is succeeding admirably, and that exchange will be at 22 pence on April 1st.

—There was a very considerable number of criminals pardoned on the 24th. It is a mistaken practice in every sense of the word.

—Smalwys says that at the presidential reception at the Cattete palace on the evening of the 24th, everyone was asking where those monkeys were to be found, and for the life of him he could not understand why they should ask such a question.

—It is announced that Anão Reis will soon go to Europe for a rest after his labors in re-erecting the Cattete palace. It was very fatiguing work to hoist those gigantic figures to the roof of the palace, and as Aaron is not a Sanson he is quite right to take a rest.

—An alderman's commission was induced to trust its precious existence to the Santa Theresia electric tramway on the 25th, and was regaled with a lunch and plenty to drink for its courage, and in honor of an ill-timed extension of that wretchedly managed tramway to Silvestre, on the old Aqueduct road.

—It is singular how persistent the local correspondents of the provincial press are in the matter of calling Mr. Herimann an engineer, ought to be known here, at all events, that Mr. Herimann is a banker, not an engineer. His connection with the commission to examine the Central railway is that of representative of the syndicate.

—Gen. Costallat, in an address to the army, says that it is criminal to make an attempt by unconstitutional means to modify the constitution of the country. And yet a government in which the general was minister was not only made that attempt but even went so far as to convert into a rule of action the constant, unobscured and flagrant violation of all the provisions that render the constitution valid.

—The dearest water in the city is to be found in a café on Larga da Carioca, where 500 reis is asked for a bottle of it slightly colored by the addition of a little milk and flavored by the addition of some burnt substance. We believe the mixture is sold under the name of milk and is retailed as such for 200 reis a glass, but the public could easily get the liquid for nothing by going to a water tap.

—A propos to the 24th of February, Gen. Costallat, in an address to the army, states that in the constitution all rights are guaranteed. And yet in 1894, as the general well knows, for he was then acting minister of war, the constitution was powerless to save hundreds of Brazilians from being victims of military murder atrociously perpetrated by the general's subordinates, none of whom have been punished for their crimes.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* says that it does not believe the report that persons who attended the reception at Friberg palace on Wednesday carried off with them spoons, perfume, ribbons, stuffed birds and other party property. It is said that the Vice-President was disgusted with the report, and his secretary has announced that nothing is missing at the palace. That congress began in session—but that is another story, as Rudyard Kipling says.

—The residents along the Run do Cattete were much annoyed on the 24th by the suspension of street car traffic on that street because of the inauguration of the Cattete palace. A letter to the *Jornal do Brasil* says it was done by "some one more royalist than the king," which is unfortunately not far from the truth. It is true that Don Pedro II would never have disturbed public traffic and annoyed the people in this way, merely for the purpose of making a theatrical display.

—If the oppressed Cretans wish to unite with Greece, why should they not do it? What business has Russia, or Germany, or any other power to say no? Are not the Cretans at liberty to choose for themselves? Must all Europe combine to say what a handful of mountaineers, living on an island in the Mediterranean, shall or shall not do? One might expect something better of civilized Europe, but unfortunately civilized Europe has become so selfish that shame even is denied it!

—The *Jornal do Brasil* of the 26th relates how Sr. Nicosia, correspondent here for *La Presse* and the *New York Herald*, was not honored with an invitation to the presidential reception of the 24th, how the editor of that paper rebuked the Vice-President's secretary to make good the omission, and how the request was promptly and courteously granted. The *Rio News* was also disappointed by being overlooked, but we did not consider it worth while to reprimand. Such omissions hurt no one but those who make them.

—One of the guests at the Hotel Ruyon on the occasion of the recent fire, was an old man, 82 years of age, named Alves de Brito, who is very deaf. He is accustomed to retire early, and on the night in question heard nothing of the noise created by the fire. Fortunately his room was not destroyed by the fire, and when the firemen broke through his door the old man was still peacefully sleeping. He admits that he heard a little noise (*barulhosinho*) during the night, but thinking it nothing he turned over and went to sleep again.

The great bullies of Europe should now be content to rest awhile. They have covered themselves with infamy by bombarding the Cretan insurgents at Canea, and by espousing the cause of the treacherous Turk. History will emblazon this act in all the odium it deserves. Possibly the shame of it has not yet struck in, but it will in good time, and it will be all the greater because the act was committed by rich and powerful governments against the declared will of their people. While they were trying to crush the Cretans by arms and diplomacy, public meetings were being held in England, France, Spain and Italy in favor of the insurgents.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 27th ult. announces a collision in that port between the Pacific str. *Orellana* and the Messageries Maritimes str. *La Plata*, the latter being somewhat damaged, and will require three days to repair. The *Orellana* was about to sail for Rio, but was delayed by the accident.

BIRTH.

At the Morm Vello mines, Minas Geraes, on the 14th ult., the wife of Thomas J. Stevens, of a daughter.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Relatório Anual do Instituto Agronomico do Estado de S. Paulo, 1894 and 1895; by Dr. phil. R. W. Dufort, M. A. A report of the state agricultural station at Campinas for the years 1894 and 1895. In addition to the record of the work done during the two years in question, this large volume contains interesting and valuable studies on national forage plants, sugar cane, coffee, animal fertilizers, costs of production of maize and coffee, plant diseases, and many other subjects of great interest to planters. The report is a valuable one, but it is perhaps too bulky for popular use. The state should reprint some of the more valuable studies in pamphlet form.

BUSINESS NOTES

—It is said that the transport *Carbas Gomes* (ex-*Itaipá*) will be paid for at the Banco da Republica by a credit charge on the books.

—The postoffice of this city handled 49,725,870 pieces of mail during the past year, of which 37,406,946 were national and 12,318,924 were foreign.

—The press of Pará asks the minister of finance to reconsider his order prohibiting the withdrawal of arms from the custom-house without the consent of commanders of military districts.

—It is now said that the government will purchase the S. Pedro's Alcantara theatre for a "forum," paying 3,000 mil reis for it. This is another illustration of what Dr. Manoel Victorino means by "retrenchment."

—The British ship *Euphemia* cleared from Savannah on January 25th for Santos, with 1,025,977 feet of pitch pine lumber. This is said to be the largest cargo of the kind ever shipped from Savannah to a foreign port.

—There has been organized at Pará a company for establishing a line of steamers between that port and Santos. The company has four steamers, of over 1,500 tons each, one of which, it is said, will leave for Santos in a few days.

—Our note of last week on the success of a S. Paulo glass factory since it took to making bottles, has brought an inquiry for the address of the said factory. There are other hewerries in Brazil which would be glad to buy their bottles at half price.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 26th ult. advises the departure of the Swiss commission for Europe. The commissioners state that they are satisfied with the lands offered them at Fozil. The telegram adds that the bases of a contract for the location of a colony on these lands, have been definitely arranged.

—It should be noted that the arrival of a double European mail on the morning of the 23d so disturbed the even methodical ways of the postoffice that the employees were unable to distribute the mail before the 26th. On the 24th only a few pieces were handled, the clerks preferring to talk about liberty and the constitution.

—It would be interesting as well as timely for the founders of the Banco da Republica to now come forward to the defence of that institution and explain how it happens that it managed to accumulate such an enormous aggregate of bad debts in so short a period. If it had started out to look up money in bad investments, it would have been signally successful.

—It is stated that the agency of the London and Brazilian Bank at Pernambuco refuses to accept state bonds in payment of interest on similar bonds held by the bank. The agency is quite right. The interest should be paid in money, for which those bonds are merely the substitute of a substitute. It is hard enough to have to take the currency issued by the government.

—A telegram from S. Paulo says that Prado, Claves & Co., having asked their agent in Japan to send them 2,000 immigrants, were informed that the Japanese government does not yet permit emigration to Brazil. It adds that that government has sent an agent to S. Paulo for the purpose of reporting on the suitability of that state for Japanese immigration. We understand that this agent has already arrived in Brazil.

—Prud'homme of the *Cidade do Rio* is scandalized to find that the government has paid 5,000 dollars gold for a piano for the Cattete palace. It does look a little inconsistent with its promises of retrenchment, we must admit, but Prud'homme must remember that the government has been for a long time afflicted with the mania of riches and grandeur. Unfortunately there is no asylum for afflicted governments.

—The *Jornal do Recife*, in the name of the exporters of Pernambuco, has telegraphed to the Rio press asking its assistance in the work of obtaining from the government the suspension of the execution of the law on the coastwise trade. There is much complaint in that city on account of the lack of steamers and the high freight rates, which says the *Jornal* are fatal to the interests of the exporting trade. This is exactly what we predicted, but the reaction has come sooner than we expected.

—It is said that the government is paying the Banco da Republica 80,000\$ for the *Herbetea* a sanatorium which is to be transformed into a beri-beri hospital.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of Sunday again calls attention to the continued disappearance of postal money orders up country. Two are mentioned in connection with the Silveira Lobo agency in Minas Geraes. All we have to say is that steps should be taken to force the post-office to refund the amounts lost.

—President-elect McKinley has surprised the political world in the United States by selecting a practical banker, Lyman J. Gage, as his secretary of the treasury. Mr. Gage is president of the First National Bank of Chicago, one of the largest and most successful banking institutions in the United States. He is a sound money man and believes in withdrawing all government notes from circulation, leaving the issue of currency to the banks. He began life poor, and worked in a lumber yard.

—There were 57 bank failures in the United States between December 1st and February 5th. The revival of business after the elections could not save them from the crisis occasioned by a long period of business depression and unsound initiatives. Some day the American people will learn that a slow, healthy growth is after all the best for everyone. Forced growth under the stimulus of protection, may be advantageous for a time, especially if the interested few, but it carries with it the germs of a fatal weakness which must some day bring disaster.

—We wish to call the attention of the director of the postoffice to the circumstance that the mails received here early on the 23rd remained undistributed in part until the 26th. The distributing tables on the inner side of the lower floor, where the newspaper boxes are, were tramped with mail on the afternoon of the 23rd, and remained untouched through the 24th and only partly disturbed on the 25th. During those days the distributing clerks could be seen sitting about, smoking and gossiping. It should not be forgotten that these clerks are employed to render a public and necessary service, and that the people have an unquestionable right to demand the prompt performance of that duty.

—Broken promises not only look discredit, but they are often found to be very inconvenient stumbling-blocks. The *States* of February 6th illustrates this fact very forcibly in the following comment:

"The Brazilian exchange, after its recent improvement, has fallen back to 8 21/32 d. per milreis, and Brazilian bonds, which rose from 68 at the beginning of January to over 71, have declined to 69. Various statements have been made regarding the intention of Brazil to reform its finances with the proceeds of the money it proposes to obtain from the sale of its railways. It must, however, be remembered that Brazil has at various times raised loans for this purpose, and that the money has been spent for military and naval purposes, and has gone in the general extravagance."

—The agents of the Brazilian Permanent Exhibition of North American Industries, which is to be established at Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, have thus far shipped for their exhibit in those cities upwards of 715 packages and cases. The exhibitors claim that American manufacturers will be well represented and much of the most improved and latest machinery will be exhibited. Marcus Mason & Co., of this city, have sent a complete plant of coffee machinery to prepare the coffee prior to sending it to this market. It is claimed that this plant will be the first of the kind sent to that market from the United States, as those that are in operation there at present are of English make, and there are a great number of them. The John Thompson Press, also, of New York, will send a number of printing presses. Other manufacturers, it is reported, are about to complete arrangements for representation in this exhibition.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, Feb. 4.

—The French Consul at St. Paul, directing attention to a decrease of late years in the wine and spirit imports into Brazil from France, gives the following reasons for it: (1) The phylloxera visitation of French vineyards, enabling, with the raising of wine prices, an enormous diminution of crops, precisely coinciding with a renascence of production in Spain, Italy, and Portugal. (2) Progress realized in the imitation of French wines in Spain and Italy, active and clever propaganda by the merchants of those countries with a view of selling their products on American markets, substituting the French ordinary table wines by their heavy and much cheaper ordinary wines and the heart-warming liqueurs, allowing still further diminution in the selling price. (3) Support lent to the improvement of the Spanish wine trade, and especially to that in Italian wines, by the ceaseless development of emigration from those countries to the Argentine and southern Brazil. (4) Birth of a national wine industry in California, Peru, Chile, the Argentine, and southern provinces of Brazil. This industry, founded on the importation of French vines, has created serious competition with French products. (5) The enormous development of spirit production in Germany permitting her to sell, through Hamburg, at derisive prices, stocks of so-called "Cognac" enormously affecting the sale of the genuine article. (6) The development, not less injurious, all over America and especially in Brazil, of local fraudulent marking, enabling the sale with imitation labels or marks and under false indications of French origin of bad foreign wines and spirituous liquors absolutely unwholesome.—*London Chamber of Commerce Journal* for January.

Pensacola
Bayou de la

<i>Kribia</i>	Pensacola	—
<i>Monrovia</i>	—	—
<i>Marabou</i>	Pensacola	9
<i>Maracaibo</i>	Opole	—
<i>Marcelin</i>	Norfolk	—
<i>Mar Cili</i>	Pensacola	1
<i>Maracaibo</i>	Opole	—
<i>Nereida</i>	New York	—
<i>Nong</i>	Liverpool	—
<i>Nereida</i>	Opole	—
<i>Palas</i>	Hanburg	—
<i>Kacner</i>	Pensacola	—
<i>Kell</i>	—	—
<i>Kinder (str)</i>	Cardiff	4
<i>Kath Hudson</i>	London	—
<i>Kath Hudson</i>	Hanburg	—
<i>Singapore</i>	Sunderland	30
<i>Strait of Nanda (str)</i>	Cardiff	4
<i>Strait of Nanda (str)</i>	Cardiff	22
<i>Ty (str)</i>	Rangoon	27
<i>Tayo da Gama</i>	Opole	—
<i>Tayo da Gama</i>	Cardiff	3
<i>Zou</i>	Cardiff	—

*Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro,
February 28th, 1897.*

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
<i>American</i>				
Ing M. B. Tower.....	537	Jan.	7 New York.....	W. W. Guimarães & Co.
Ing White Wings	590	Feb.	6 Baltimore	Watson, Ritchie & Co.
<i>British</i>				
sp Sierra Morena.....	1300	Nov.	27 London.....	Walter, B. & Co
sp Sierra Morena.....	1386	Dec.	4 Rangoon.....	Aleães, P. & Co.
bk Kelvedon.....	1140	Jan.	2 Pensecola.....	V. W. Guimarães & Co.
sp Nedderton	487		6 Gaspe.....	L. A. Magalhães
sp Portienque.....	1131		26 Norfolk	Gas Co.
bk Cumberland Queen	1217		28 Norfolk	Ernest Sobrinho & Co.
bk Conductor.....	865		29 Brunswick.....	To order.
bk Wyvern.....	1485	Feb.	6 Marseilles.....	To order.
bk Lindores Aibley ..	811		13 Rangoon.....	John Moore & Co.
Ing Athena.....	663		21 Brunswick.....	Petraz Sobrinho & Co.
bk Ivy.....	547		21 Rosario.....	J. de Souza R. Co.
Ing Greyhound.....	477		24 Cape Town.....	Norton, Megaw & Co.
<i>French</i>				
bk Paul Albert.....	555	Feb.	5 Marseilles.....	To order.
bk Verveche.....	491		28 Marseilles.....	Karl Valais & Co.
<i>German</i>				
Ing Herrn. Becker.....	363	Oct.	27 Parangangu.....	To order.
Ing Marie Thinn.....	171	Jan.	2 Ragaby.....	To order.
bk C. Paulsen.....	617	Feb.	10 Rangoon.....	H. Slott & Co
<i>Norwegian</i>				
bk Pr. Arthur.....	1513	Nov.	28 Cardiff.....	B. Rodrigues & Co.
bg Neila.....	107	Dec.	31 Bahia.....	To order.
<i>Portuguese</i>				
bk Margarida.....	766	Sept.	14 Oporto.....	Costa Leite & Co
sp Oceano.....	1182	Dec.	3 Oporto.....	Macedo Jr. & Co.
bk Albatros.....	772		17 Ilha do Sal.....	Macedo Jr. & Co.
bk Oliveira.....	730		21 Ilha de Maio.....	J. A. G. Santos.
bk Tortador.....	291	Jan.	27 Ilha do Sal.....	J. A. G. Santos.
bk Sercla.....	433	Feb.	16 Oporto.....	Veiga Pinto & Co.
<i>Russian</i>				
bk Australia.....	912	Feb.	24 Pensacola.....	Karl Valais & Co.

German

<i>Avenue C.</i>	Marcellis	—
<i>Angua</i>	New York	30 Jan
<i>Archeda</i>	Oporto	—
<i>Arctura</i>	London	—
<i>Adriana</i>	Black Rock	—
<i>Assura</i>	at Lisbon	10 Nov
<i>Baron Elfrink (str.)</i>	Glasgow	30 Jan
<i>Canada</i>	Norfolk	23 Jan
<i>Carina</i>	Cardiff	—
<i>Cora</i>	Bermuda	18 Jan
<i>Crown Prince</i>	at Cadix	—
<i>Centaur</i>	at London	30 Jan
<i>Copper</i>	Swansen	1 Feb
<i>Centaur</i>	Leffingue	2 Jan
<i>Eagle Wing</i>	New York	—
<i>Figaro</i>	Brimmar	—
<i>Galaxy</i>	Baltimore	29 Jan
<i>Garben</i>	Newcastle	14 Jan
<i>Galileo</i>	Pensacola	7 Jan
<i>Golden Pheasant</i>	London	9 Jan
<i>Hudson (str.)</i>	Glasgow	—
<i>Immaculate</i>	New York	17 Jan
<i>Immaculate</i>	Baltimore	—
<i>Johns Palm</i>	Ringling	19 Jan

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